BOOTH'S THEATER, Twenfy-third-st. and Sixth-GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third-st. and aghth-ave. At 2 and 2: "Tweire Temptations." OLYMPIC THEATER.—Mrs. James A. Oates's Burge Company.—A12 and U. "The Field of the Cloth of Gold."

WALLACK'S THEATER, Broadway and Thirteenth-st. WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.-At 2 and 8:

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Theodore Thomas's Pop-HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-Lina Edwin NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, Twenty-third-st.

Business Notices.

CELEBRATION AT GRAND PARK.

Parties who desires to participate in
The Celebration of
Our National Assivements,
On Monday, Jen's 4.
Will take the earlier trains,
Arva m. and 9 a. m.
But all who leave on the 11:30 a. m. train will arrive in time for the
Extra Collation and

Afternoon Sale.

Curriages will be in attondance upon the arrival of each train.

Ludia, and geotherm may be seared that no forwards will be permitted on the grooms, and every prevision will be mode for the comfort and extertainment of vasiors.

Trains leave Derot corner Twenty-seventh st. and Fourth-ave. at 7 s. m., 9 s. m., and 11:30 s. m.

R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF CUMES THE WORST PAINS

IN PROS ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES

afal in water will stop the most violent pains. Ewenty drops to a teasp Transps. and Spaces in a few minutes.

If seized with Asiatic Cholera, Pain in the Stomach, Bowels, Diarrhes, Overstory, Colle, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Sickness or names at Sourach, Wind. Flatalence, Heartburn, Chille, bad Colds, Influenze, or or anessiness of any kind, 26 drops of the READY RELIEF in water

will afferd instant relief, and the dose repeated every hour will effect a

As surely as the Fourth of July comes, so surely do the long train of accidents attend in all their many forms and frightful results. If you would be prepared for every emergency, you must supply yourself with a box of DALLEY'S MAGRICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR and the leatent on explosion occurs or any one is burned, apply the Oint-munt, and all the poin will be drawn away instantly, and perfect case the result. It also positively cures Piles, Corns, Bruises, Cuts, Swellings, Tumors, Old Sores, Bad Eyes, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Don't fail. You may save some one's life. Remember, no sear will comwhere this is applied. Sold by all druggists, 25c.

PERFECTLY SAFE IN ALL CASES. Mas. Wissnow's Scorning Syurp, for all diseases of children, such

as teething, wind colle, &c., is a safe, reliable and harmless remedy. It bowels, corrects acidlty and gives tone and energy to the whole system; gives rest to the mother and health to the child.

LING WAU, CHINESE PHYSICIAN,

40 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST.,

Has 200 remarkable Chinese Melleines, unknown in America, and native apotheoaries to dispense them. They produce effects almost incredible, rebuilding the System and annihilating diseases of the Internal

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—The best in the Bond of Soid eve TRUSSES.—Marsh & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss ARTIFICIALITIES —PALMER LIMBS. 570 Broadway, N. Y.; 1,609 Chestuat-st., Phila.; 51 Green-st., Boston.

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DAILY TRIBUNE, 25c., 30c., 40c., 60c., and \$1 per line. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 25 and 30 cents per line. WEEKLY TRIBUNE, \$2, \$3, and \$5 per line.

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Terms, cash in advance.

Address, The Terbune, New-York.

UP-TOWN ADVERTISEMENTS. For the accummodation of up-town residents, Mr. E. H. Br. wa has opened offices at No. 54 West Thirty-second-st., junction of Broadway and Sixth-ave, and at No. 40 East Eighteenth-st., between Broadway and Fourth-ave, where advertisements for The Trinuxu will be received up to 77 in the evening.

New-Work Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, JULY 4, 1870.

Earl Clarendon's funeral took place on Saturday. The Cork Clothiers are still importing Germans to fill the places of the strikers, and it is feared the rioting will be newed. About 18,000 emigrants left Liverpool for American ports last week. —— The Corps Legislatif has rejected the petition of the Orleans princes by a large majority. The Emperor will wear mourning for Jerome Palerson Bomparte of Baltimore. —— The Czech Roman Calheffes of St. Petersburg threaten to join the lions per month? What part or lot have they tire-k Church if the Infallibility dogma be adopted. The town of Sarteria, in Greece, has been destroyed and an island engulfed by an earthquake. - It is Il tally denied in Madrid that De Rodas has asked for reducircements for Cuba.

In the Senute, on Saturday, a bill was reported estabtishing a transatiantic postal telegraph system by an American cable. The Naturalization bill was debated at length, an amendment being adopted striking the word "while" from all naturalization laws, = In the House, a large number of bills in relation to the public lands was passed. A new Conference Committee was appointed on the Indian Appropriation bill. C. B. Darcell was admitted to a seat from Louisiana,

The Assistant United States Treasurer in this city has been directed to sell \$4,000,000 of gold, and purchase \$6,000,000 of honds during July. — Negotiations for a new Postal Convention have been reopened with the French Government. —— The town of Orville, Cal., has been nearly destroyed by fire. —— One man was killed and several wounded by an accident on the Rock Island and Pacific Railroad. Saturday was the hottest day of the season in California, the mercury being 115 in the shade.

President Grant passed through this city for Woodstock on Saturday. — There were 146 arrests for intexication yesterday. — Mrs. Barnard of Brooklyn was poisoned on Saturday through the carelessness of a rug elerk. - The Synagogue Berith Jacob, Brooktyn, E. D., has been dedicated. —— A woman while drunk killed her husband on Saturday night. —— Gold, 1124, 1114, 112. Thermometer, Saturday, 68, 73, 68; Sunday, 66, 64, 63,

The election in Illinois on Saturday last resulted in the adoption of the new Constitution, including the several amendments submitted to separate vote, with the possible, but not probable, exception of Minority Representaestimates the pecuniary saving to the State by this change in the fundamental law at something over five millions of dollars per annum.

We give a detailed and graphic account of the loss by burning of the Charleston steamer Tennessee, reported by telegraph on Friday insted the friend of the rioters, denounced last. It is clear from this statement that the fact that no lives were lost was due to the admirable discipline maintained on the vessel, and to the complete arrangements for extinguishing fires. In the absence of either, the loss must have been severe.

Senator Ramsey has proposed another form of the very objectionable scheme for setting up the Government in the telegraph business. His plan contemplates a new company, which is to lay another cable to Europe, and of which postmasters here and special assistants abroad are to be the agents on commission. The absurdity of this and like propositions will confirm the people in their opposition to a scheme | the Debt. which has no apparent advantage and is open to numberless objections.

The House insists on having a hand in the land-grant jobs of every kind and character, and on Saturday adopted a bill forbidding the conveyance of Indian reservations by treaty to any other grantee than the United States. The design is not only to restrict the Senate's power to give, but that of railroad corpora-

vations reverting to the Government by treaty shall be disposed of only as other public domain, with the consent of both Houses. In the belief that this will make land jobbery more difficult and expensive, we hope the bill will pass the Senate.

There is a rumor that the Miners' Union has ordered a general strike throughout the entire anthracite coal region, to begin on the 15th inst., for the purpose of enforcing the eight-hour system. Nothing could be more inopportune for the miners than a coal strike in the middle of Summer, and especially when the attention of capitalists is turning toward | twenty millions per year pass through it. The the Chinese for a supply of cheap labor; and interests of all the importers in the whole nothing could be more injurious to the best interests of the workingman than this violent method of redressing his grievances. We trust that the report is without foundation, and that the miners are to be spared a repetition of the fruitless sufferings which they seem periodically destined to undergo.

It was explained on Saturday that the difficulty over the Indian Appropriation bill, whose passage is imperatively demanded in the interests of peace, was a dispute which has arisen as to the treaty-making power of the Senate. The House claims that the Senate can make no treaty which binds the Representatives to make appropriations; the Senate insists on the contrary. We are not disposed to discuss this intricate question, but we insist that Congress shall promptly put an end to the present Indian policy, and not by its delay bring about a war while the two Houses settle a legal point which our barbarian brethren and a good many civilized ones will never understand.

Superintendent Jourdan's order concerning the Sunday liquor traffic resulted in an increased number of arrests yesterday for violation of the Excise Law. But while it secured a more general enforcement of the law by the police, little attention was paid to it by the liquor-dealers, who accepted the order as intended solely for effect. It simply meant to them and to drinkers not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and | that there must be less display in the manner of drinking. The dealers believe they are entitled to some consideration from the City Government they have aided to create, and trusted to their past deeds and misdeeds in the interest of Tammany for protection. We hope this confidence is misplaced, but Superintendent Jourdan must do better than he has done to prove it. The law must be enforced absolutely.

THE TAMMANY FOURTH.

To-day the Tammany Society is devoted to the precept of Walt Whitman. It celebrates itself. "The experience of ninety "years," it declares, "has proved that the 'Democratic party salone, of the two parties, 'knows how to govern." This is the substance of its long Fourth of July address; it will be the text of the pyrotechnic oratory wherewith Tammany is to-day to rival tonight's skyrockets; and it may fitly suggest to us a few recollections.

Who are these people who, after ten years of continuous defeat, come cheerfully to the front, asserting still that they are the only persons that can govern the Country? In these ten years we have had a great history ;-what part have they borne in it? Did they stamp out the doctrine of Secession? Did they abolish Slavery? Did they make all men equal before the law, thus for the first time crystallizing in our statutes the immortal declaration of the man they claim as the Father of their party? Did they hold up the failing hands, and through all discouragement keep bravely on, till the Rebellion was suppressed? Did they raise the money to pay one-half the cost of the war as it advanced, and so frugally manage the resources and defend the credit of had in these great events, the struggles of the lusty young manhood of our Nation, by the side of which the record of the previous eighty years seems but the quiet story of a monotonous, peaceful, happy childhood? It is worth while, to-day, in the midst of the smoke and noise and bad smell of their fireworks and speeches, to look back to the record.

District of Columbia, as the only means to prevent disunion. In 1860 they declared for the tories. In 1864 they sent word to the armies of Sherman before Atlanta, and Grant before Richmond, that the war for the Union was a failure. In 1868 they pronounced for the repudiation of a part of the obligations of the Government concerning the National Debt, and of all its obligations toward its enfranchised citizens. These are the men who alone know how to govern the Country !these purblind schemers, who wanted to perpetuate Slavery for the sake of quiet in 1860; who wanted to surrender, on the eve of our most brilliant victories in 1864; who wanted to dishonor and degrade our triumph in 1868! Is it claimed that this is the shameful record of the Democracy at large, but that the Democracy of New-York has a brighter history? In

In 1856, they declared for non-interference

1861, "the Democracy of New-York" declared that it would sustain no war tending to the separation of the States, and that a war for the emancipation of Slaves was fatal to all hopes tion in the Legislature. A Chicago journal for a restoration of the Union. In 1862, it all we are likely to get just now. sought to destroy public confidence by denouncing the conduct of the war as reckless and profligate beyond precedent or description. In 1863, it sought to paralyze the Government other section of the country in which these by denouncing the Draft and inciting riots to prevent its enforcement. In 1864, it renomthe war as revolutionary, and the Administration of Abraham Lincoln as tyrannical at home and cowardly abroad. In 1866, it opposed Reconstruction as tending to overthrow our form of Government itself, and thus sought to fan into new flame the smoldering discontent in the conquered South. In 1867, it was vehemently protesting that the same influences rendered doubtful against Impartial Suffrage as abhorrent to there the success of such a bill as New-York the civilization of mankind; and in demands. We must perforce be content with 1868 it was equally vehement in favor of repudiating our National obligations. In 1869, it House to let us have the little which the Senwas denouncing Grant's Administration for ate grants. Armed with that little power, protecting the blacks; and, for consistency's New-York will attempt to reform the great

> The record speaks for itself. The Democratic party was the humble servant of the Slave-Masters till the outbreak of the war, and election and decide, by fraud, the selection of they asserted that the General acted either on their open or covert ally throughout it; it op- a President other than the choice of the whole posed emancipation, opposed the prose- people. cution of the war as a failure, opposed the legislation necessary for its continuance at regulating naturalization. It also voted to to the General by the Secretary in the usual and the legislation necessary for garnering its extend it, and an amendment striking the form; he simply obeyed them, and is therefore fruits; opposes the honest payment of the debt, tries to prevent the establishment of Im- ting to naturalization, so that there shall be, in the matter. We take pleasure in making Dr. Sayre discusses the subject of Street Pavements

Hall to celebrate the glories of its history. "The experience of the Country has proved that the Democratic party alone of the two parties knows how to govern!"

CONCERNING THE COLLECTORSHIP. The office of Collector of the Port of New York is one of the most important in the Govpaid than the Presidency. Next to that office and one or two others in Washington it has more patronage than any. It collects threefourths of the entire customs revenue of the United States. Not less than a hundred and Country are vitally affected by its management. It has taxed to the utmost the abilities of practical politicians and men of affairs, like Preston King and others, recognized among the ablest public men of the State. It has been held a high reward for great public service, not unworthy the acceptance of the best of them.

To this greatest office in the greatest State in the Union the President nominates Mr. Thomas Murphy. Thereupon arises, among New-York Republicans and business men, a confused clamor of dissent. He does not command the confidence of the business community. He is not a representative of the Republicanism that elected and must sustain Gen. Grant. He is not equal either to the business or political demands of the place. He has betrayed the Republican party. He has cheated the Government in contracts. The present Collector has been denounced for having given liberally of his own property, the result of a life of honorable business struggles, to promote the triumph of the Republican candidates ;-so now you appoint one who has done nothing but put money in his own pocket by reason of his doubtful connection with the Republican party. Such, and pressed upon us. We do not say they are true. Many of them we hope are not. But the time has come for their investigation!

Gentlemen grumblers! the Senate is the place to which you should direct your atten-Don't fill the common air with tion! vague and monstrous charges. Go to the Senate, and prove what you have been telling!

Whether Mr. Thomas Murphy is a Fenton man, or a Morgan man, or a Conkling man, or indeed a Murphy man, is to us a matter of profound indifference. The time for considering such distinctions, if ever there was a time proper for it, has gone by. We have a most important campaign before us, with the certainty of a desperate struggle and the prospect of victory by no means assured. It is no time to be grumbling about rations, or squabbling over the record of the Commissary. What we want to do is to put our best men in the front, and follow them. But we do want to know that Mr. Murphy is a man suitable for the grave public trusts involved in the appointment, and that he is true to the principles of the party in power. If one-half the allegations about his business operations can be substantiated, the Senate ought to know it. If one-fourth of the talk about his treachery to Republicanism in critical moments has any foundation, the Senate ought to know that. The Republican office-holder who, in 1866, openly voted for John T. Hoffman, needs to have a record exceptionally clear to make us willing to trust him, in a post of widest political influence, two years hence, when John T. Hoffman may again stand in need of his

assistance. We insist upon the duty of Republicans who are protesting against this nomination in New-York to make their protest, instead, in Washington. Prove the things you are so persistently dinning in our ears, and, our word for it, the Senate will reject Mr. Murphy's name. It is idle to say that Gen. Grant wants him confirmed. Gen. Grant does not want such a man as you describe confirmed. He wants a man acceptable to the business interests of Republican. Show that his nomince is not such a man, and we undertake to say for the President that he will not only acquiesce but rejoice in the rejection you will thus insure.

REGULATION AND EXTENSION OF NATU-

RALIZATION. We hope the House will have recovered from the panic into which it was thrown by Mr. with Slavery in State and Territory, or in the Davis's Naturalization bill, before the Senate amendments, adopted on Saturday, reach it. It is eminently desirable that these amendequal rights of slaveholders in all the Terri- ments should become a part of the bill, and that the bill should become a law. The additions give it its only strength. Avowedly framed for present application in this city, where the naturalization frauds are most frequent and flagrant, the House bill as left that body would have been ineffective, for the simple reason that it left to the Courts, created, in too many instances, by those very frauds, the punishment of the offenders who committed them. There can, of course, be no reformation of the abuse under such circumstances. The amendments of the Senate do not wholly remedy this grave objection. They authorize the appointment of Commissioners by United States Courts to examine the papers of naturalized citizens, but these examinations are to be at the polls, not in the court-rooms, and at the time citizens offer to vote, not when they are made voters. All this is bad-very far from what we require in this city-but it is, unfortunately,

The original bill proposed by Judge Davis was precisely what New-York City and State needed, but it was made antagonistic to every naturalization frauds are not present political grievances. Members from the West and South, unacquainted by experience with the extent to which these frauds are carried in this State, and looking upon the bill as calculated to prevent the immigration their sections so imperatively require, voted for its rejection. It was apparent that a bill with any vitality in it stood little chance of success in the House, Saturday's debate in the Senate further disclosed what we can get, and we earnestly entreat the sake, it should to-day denounce it for paying abuses which, formerly affecting only the City, now involve the whole State, and threaten at an early day-earlier than our Western friends

word "white" from all acts of Congress rela- relieved entirely from any censure whatever tions to receive. It provides simply that reser- partial Suffrage, and meets to-day in Tammany in future, no distinction on account of race or the correction. We would have still greater in another column.

color, was adopted. There are those who will not be slow to conclude that the extension thus proposed was for the benefit of John Chinaman. A direct proposition to exclude him had just been defeated by a vote of twenty-three to twenty-two. The latter vote was the same as the negative one on the proposition to strike out the word "white," and would seem to ernment. It is popularly believed to be better mark the strength of the opposition in the Senate to the naturalization of the Chinese. But this remains to be seen. The proposition to construe the law against the admission of Chinese was renewed, and the Pacific Coast Senators opened a debate on it which is to be continued to-day. By common consent the Fourth of July was accepted as a proper occasion to adopt another measure reaffirming the sacred Declaration that all men are created free and equal. The previous votes, we imagine, cannot be accepted as indicating the final resolve of the Senate on this question. No matter what the result may be in the Senate, the amendment to be discussed renders very doubtful the fate in the House of the bill to which it has been attached.

> THE GREAT WORK. Amid the noisy demonstrations of joy with which the National Holiday will to-day be celebrated, one cause, one substantial cause, for hearty rejoicing should not be overlooked -the steady and increasing reduction, month by month, of the National Debt. This reduction during June is the largest that has taken place in any given month, and is nearly six millions more than the great decrease of the preceding month of May. The whole reduction of the debt in the sixteen months of President Grant's Administration amounts now to \$138,104,590. There is also in the

gold depositors) a coin balance of over \$78,-000,000-a considerable proportion of which will be paid out during the current month for "the sterner sex." In fact, to quote the yet more bitter and serious accusations are the half-yearly interest on the Five-Twenty bonds. While undergoing this diminution, the coin surplus will at the same time be replenished by the receipts of gold customs within the month; and the Secretary will be abundantly able to make such sales of coin as he may

deem desirable.

The reduction of the debt during the month will seem quite surprising to those who have seen the numerous statements recently published for the purpose of aiding speculative interests, to the effect that there would be but little if any reduction in June, on account of the heavy disbursements the Government had to make for the Army and Navy, and several civil departments of the Administration. We hope that these financial prophets, whose skies are always filled with black clouds, and consoled by seeing the facts of the case, as presented in simple and compact form by Secretary Boutwell.

'This country can never pay off the War 'Debt!" we were told by the Democrats every day from the close of the war till the election of Gen. Grant. Even we, who took a radically opposite view, and urged it on grounds of principle and interest, can hardly say we ever believed that the country would pay off the debt at the rate it has been paid off during the last sixteen months. We are rejoiced to say that our great expectations have been surpassed by greater realizations.

The result before us has been accomplished in a very simple way,-not by any fearful and wonderful displays of financial gymnastics, but merely by carrying out measures of retrenchment and economy, faithfully collecting the revenues, and honorably maintaining the credit of the Government. It is only by persevering in the enforcement of the same measures and principles that we shall, in due time, accomplish the remaining part of the great work.

THE CROWN GIVING UP PREROGATIVES.

change has been so quietly effected that it has passed almost without notice. Of all the demands of the Long Parliament there was none which Charles I. resisted so obstinately as the demand that he should surrender to the popular representatives the control of the army. The supreme military authority was one of the most ancient and most valuable of the royal prerogatives. It was again recognized as an attribute of the crown after the Restoration, and it has remained such up to the present year. True, Parliament has gradually hedged about that authority so that its exercise against the popular will has long been a virtual impossibility; but the dignity has remained with the sovereign. and limitations have been imposed only indirectly. Parliament, for instance, could at any time paralyze the army by withholding supplies, or deprive the officers of all control over their men by suspending the Mutiny act, which, since 1689, has been enacted only for a year at a time. These powers have more than once been used to compel the resignation of a ministry which had lost the confidence of Parliament. The sovereign, however, retained the right of appointing the Commander-in-Chief, and thus controlled an immense army patronage, while the Commander-in-Chief was entirely irresponsible to the ministry and independent of the War

Within a few days the Queen has voluntarily resigned this precious and timehonored prerogative. She has signed an order in council making the Commander-in-Chief subordinate to the Secretary of State for War, and thus virtually placing the army entirely under the authority of the House of Commons. The power which she has thus laid down is indeed small, but the dignity of which she has stripped herself is great, and in any monarchical country must be highly prized. She has undoubtedly perceived that the time is not far distant when, willing or unwilling, the crown must resign that prerogative; but there has been no crisis as yet to force a change, nor any serious clash of to believe that means are likely to be adopted to preauthority between the War Office and the serve wood used for pavements from decay. This Horse Guards. Her resignation, therefore, is not only a significant recognition of the progress which Great Britain is making toward popular government, but a graceful and dignified act which does her the greatest honor,

Gen. Sherman informs us that we have been misled by the current reports concerning his action in dispossessing certain negroes from their lands in Virginia. These reports, it appear to suspect-to complicate a general seems, were without foundation, in so far as his own responsibility or on instructions from the President unknown to the Secretary of The Senate was not content with its effort War. The President's orders were transmitted

pleasure in correcting another report about Gen. Sherman. There have been damaging stories that in this time of extreme need, when the people, burdened with the results of the war, appeal for retrenchment and economy in every department of their Government, and when his old comrade and chief, the President, finds such retrenchment and economy an indispensable necessity to the continued success of his Administration, Gen. Sherman, of all men, has been found protesting against a reduction in the pay of the higher officers of the army from double and treble the rates allowed in the corresponding grades of the civil service, to, say, not over one-half more than these civil rates. It has even been said that Gen. Sherman has protested against a reduction of his own pay from something like three times that of the Chief-Justice of the United States, to a trifle less than double as much, although it would still remain one-half more than that of his official superior the Secretary of War. Let the General write to us denying these damaging stories, and he will see with what delight we shall hasten to give him the benefit of the correction, and the public service the encouragement of his example.

By a singular coincidence the Fourth of July is not only the anniversary of American Independence, but it is also the first anniversary of the birth of a certain fawn-colored and white heifer, the property of Mr. William E. Baker of the Ridge Hill Farms, at Wellesley, Mass. To participate in the ceremony of naming this interesting creature, Mr. Baker has invited a concourse of citizens from all parts of the country, and a most gorgeous and inspiriting festival we doubt not he will make of it. The occasion possesses especial interest Treasury (besides the certificates of special in our eyes from the fact that the proceedings will be characterized by a practical recognition of "the rights of woman, as well as those of language of the printed invitations, 'at this fraterno-sorosis five minutes will be alloted to each for oral "extemporanies." We may question indeed the justice of a regulation which limits a woman to five minutes for an oral extemporany, for no woman ever in the world get through one of those things in that time; but the principle of equality is nevertheless respected, and the Sisterhood we trust will attend at the ceremonies in a body. # Happy heifer, over whose cradle, if we may be allowed the expression, the conflict of sex will be composed, and woman, bursting the bonds which have held her in subjection for centuries beyond the reckoning of history, will vindicate her right to be heard in banquet halls as well as at the forum, and to raise her voice in those whose spirits are always depressed, will be feasts of eloquence which-in point of fact, to go it on the oral extemporanies!

> At the last session of the Board of Health both the City Sanitary Inspector and the Street-Cleaning Inspector submitted elaborate essays in favor of Brown's scheme to compel citizens to put out ashes and garbage in separate vessels, which the Board lately refused to entertain. Brown is frank enough to tell us through his advocates that there is profit to him in the additional inconvenience he proposes to put upon the people. We do not doubt it, nor do we deny that he may find profit also in the burial from the public gaze of the police reports of his omissions to do his work, and in the strange neglect of the Commission which supervises his doings to inform Judge Bosworth, who, as President of the Health Board, is entitled to be present, of the times are approved and paid.

The Commercial Union of the State of New York meets at Rochester on Friday, the 15th inst. We have small faith in the operations of its President, but we have unlimited faith in the necessity for the work which In the midst of the remarkable practical re- this Union professes to undertake, and forms which have been made in Great Britain | trust that the members engaged in it are men New-York, a man of ability, and a faithful during the last few years, one very significant who can be more fully depended upon in an discuss: 1. The Introduction of Steam on the Canals; 2. The Wisconsin and Fox River Improvement and the Water Communication between the Mississippi and the Lakes; 3. The subject of Cheap Transportation in all its phases: 4. The whole subject of Improving the Canals and their Trade. Let us hope that discussion may lead to action.

> It is reported that a powerful railroad ring has been lobbying in Washington to secure the reimposition of the income tax as a means of ridding themselves of the tax on gross receipts. So the railroads are carrying their tyranny into every household, and purpose now to burden us in time of peace and pros perity with an exaction which, like the draft and the legal-tender act, could only be justified by the extraordinary necessities of war. These measures were all three properly war measures, and all ought to be swept away together.

> The Senate resolved by a majority of ten not to reënact the Income Tax. When this resolution was reconsidered only three Senators were found to have changed their minds, viz., Messrs. Abbott, Authony, and Wilson. What else, then, can we call the reënactment, in a thin House, of a law which has a clear majority against it, but a legislative trick? The three converts and the five absent supporters of the tax added together are not enough to counterbalance the previous majority against

In the next campaign the Democracy will not fail to make effective use of the action of Congress on the income tax; and if they carry districts which have hitherto been ours by pledging themselves to a repeal of this most oppressive and hateful law, we trust certain Republican Senators and Representatives are prepared to face the responsibility.

Since the people of New-York appear to have taken wood pavements very much into favor, it is a relief the Preserved Wood Pavement Company propose to do by what is known as the Robbins process, which is substantially as follows: Wood blocks are placed in an iron, air-tight chamber connected with a retort or still. The retort being filled with "dead oil." a distillation from coal-tar, heat is applied to it. As the temperature rises, the different substances composing the oil are vaporized. First appear the light er oils, as benzine or naphtha and cumol oil, which boil at 170 to 250 degrees. The heat of these evap orates and drives out all the moisture in the pores of the wood, and coagulates the albumen of the sap. The heat rises, and carbolic acid, which vaporizes at 400 degrees, comes over and immediately penetrates the inmost recesses of the wood. The vapor of the heavy oils, as naphthaline and para-naphthaline, follow the carbolic acid and saturate completely all the fibrous parts of the wood. As the heat is withdrawn all the oils condense, and the wood so treated is seasoned, filled with oil, and thus preserved from decay.

THE DRAMA. THE FOURTH AT THE THEATERS. It is not unusual for the American Republic to make a noise in the world; but, on the Fourth of July, it makes more than a common pother. The usual snap ping, fizzing, booming, and banging will take place to day, and the theaters will do their share of loud rejoicing. Several of them have kept open until now,-in despite of

heat and bad business, -for apparently the sole purpose of participating in the patriotic merry-making incidental to this glorious anniversary. Strange to say, however, not a single play will be anywhere presented, that has the least bearing upon the topic of the day. Not a manager has bethought him of the obvious expedient of pre enting Mr. Peter Richings in the apotheosis of Washing ton,-with Caroline as Columbia. Nor shall we se "Putnam; or the Spirit of 76." Even those tearful old dramas which, in other days, used to be brought forth, on such occasions as this, to illustrate the superiority of rural virtue over aristocratic vice-" Rosina Mendows." to wit, and " Charlotte Temple," et id genus omne-are et severely alone. Neither "Unele Tom's Cabin" nor 'The Octoroon" will remind us of the horrors of Slavery. Our American Cousin" is nowhere visible. "All, all are gone, the old, familiar faces;" and the stage well comes the Fourth-of-July, 1870, with an occasional inapt melo-drama, a few farces, a little buriesque, and a lot of calcium lights. Those managers who keep open house do so mainly to turn an honest penny, by affording places of resort for pleasure-seekers from the country-a tire, less, cager multitude, hungry for excitement, and never easy unless present where "something is going on." Haif a dozen theaters offer attractions to this section of the public. Those who go to

BOOTH'S THEATER,

whether in the afternoon or in the evening, vill see "The Huguenot," in the person of Mr. Waller, make his celebrated escapes from the Catholic foc-a brilliant embodiment of sparkling vitality, dashing through smoke, and flame, and crash of steel, and rattle of mus ketry, and five acts of melo-drama, and landing at last n the brink of holy matrimony. Tis a bright piece, 'The Huguenot," and its abundant incident and bustling action keep the mind in pleasant excitement and interested suspense. Moreover, the hero, in the manly embodiment presented by Mr. Waller, appeals to sympathy with honor, courage, daring, and devoted love. A good type, surely, to be contemplated on Independence Day. Other types of excellent character and conduct may be found by the spectator of

MINNIE'S LUCK AT WALLACK'S, where Mr. John Brougham is nightly scintillating like a first-class firework, as a rattling, goodhumored, witty, philanthropical journalist, occupied i the noble work of saving a poor girl from the evil clutches of sin and shame. One need not go back for heroism to the stormy days of Henry of Navarre. There are dragons to fight now, just as fierce as the dragous of old; only, the fight goes on in quiet places, and with no accompaniment of plume, or pennon, or shining shield. Mr. Brougham, in "Minnie's Luck," depicts the life of the poor, and the struggles of virtue to lift itself to the light, through the soil of vice, in great cities. There is much in the play, therefore, which comes near to every day perceptions; and its lessons and pictures are enforced by good acting and good scenery on Wallack's stage. "Minnie's Luck" is to be played every night this week, but it will give place next Monday to "Fritz, or Our Cousin German," in which Mr. J. K. Emmett will make his first appearance on the New-York stage.— Moral lessons, rather cloudy, perhaps, and certainly robed in smirched attire, may also be gleaned from

FERNANDE AT THE FIFTH AVENUE. This piece enters, to-night, upon the last week of its present run-Mr. Daly having determined to close

the season at the Fifth Avenue Theater next Saturday

night. Beyond question "Fernande" is the dramatic curiosity of the hour, and doubtless its glosing represen-

tations will be witnessed by a good many people. They

will not see it to the best advantage, though, because Miss Ethel, who acted Fernande, and Miss Fanny Daven port, who acted Georgette, have retired from the piece, and taken away two of its most attractive features Last Saturday evening these parts were sustained by Mrs. Laura Phillips and Miss Linda Dietz. The for mer is well known as a former member of Wallack's Company, and a very spirited representative of these char cters in which vivacity of temperament is a conspicuous quality. Playing Fernande for the first time, she naturally gave more thought and care to accuracy of form than to animating spirit. The result was a polished but not a touching performance. Over the whole character of Fernande there is a delicate tinge of mournful-ness, like the first shadow of twilight in a late Autumn day, or like the first subtle hint of death that and places where his bills for work not done steals over the pure white of the hity. It is the soul's consciousness of sin, in a nature born for goodness. That othereal touch—which was the charm of Miss Ethel's personation-secred wanting in the performance to which we refer; and without it Fernande is nothing more than a sweet woman in temporary and trifling trouble. Such a Fernande Mrs. Phillips personated—nor must we omit to say that this view of the part has a certain justification, if one;does not look beneath the letter of the play. In a previous article we referred to the subterfuges of adaptation which have weakened this drama. The barren fact that Fernande, as a perfectly pure woman, has been a waiter in a gaming house, is far emergency. The object of the meeting is to too slight to sustain the weight of tragedy and anguish Clothilde, another perfectly pure woman, has been coolly treated by a gentleman under engagement to marry her, is far too weak to furnish adequate motive for the scheme of implacable vengeance which she sub sequently forms and prosecutes. These are obvious points of weakness, though, and must occur to every thoughtful spectator. We will not dwell upon them, nor will we follow the impulse which prompts us once more to reiterate our peated objection to this, as to all plays that hinge upon sexual topics. Those who will take the trouble to think will perceive that art has nothing to do with the sewers; that certain moral lessons and truths are of universal knowledge, and need no illus tration; and that there is no limit to the foulness which the stage can intrude upon public observation, if once it e conceded that every aspect of vice, crime, and horror is the legitimate theme of the drama. A passing allusion to these matters, we say, must suffice; nor need we linger upon the general subject, except to make a brief comment on the Georgette of Miss Linda Dietz. This young lady is a debutante. She acted, some months ago, at the Union League Club Theater, and our attention was especially called to her, at that time. She has now been engaged in Mr. Daly's company, not only for the last nights of "Fernande," but for the next regular season. It is not our custom to advise young people to go upon the stage. Indeed, we believe that no one should be encouraged to adopt art, in any form, as a profession, unless it be perfectly certain that the inclination therete is rooted, not in conceit-which is generally the case with aspirants for the artist's laurel-but in genuine impulse, ising out of a consciousness of latent power which must find its outlet in some artistic pursuit. When, however, we see the choice of an art life seriously made, we are never slow to recognize its integrity. Miss Dietz has our best wishes, in her new career. Her debut showed will and untrained ability. The part that she played is one that almost acts itself. Her performance, therefore, won a good deal of applause, the value of which might easily e mistaken. Miss Dietz has much to learn, but most of all the necessity of attending to everything that is said or done upon the stage, and of showing in her counter nance the inward play of feeling and of thought. Her Georgette was, in brief, mechanical, but it exhibited, to the closely observant eye, intelligence, spirit, energy, the power of concentration, and a woman-like knowledge of feminine caprices of temperament. No first appearance in acting is ever a real success; but Miss Linds

> se but temporary. They are fulfilling an engagement of GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Dietz has made a pleasant impression at the outset, and

she merits the kind consideration of all who wish to see

the dramatic profession recruited from the ranks of re-

fined and cultivated society,-In other particulars the

east of "Fernande" remains unchanged. Mr. Daly will

evive the piece, with nearly the original cast, next sea-

on. The absence of Miss Ethel and Miss Davenport will

The career of "The Twelve Temptations" will terminate with the present week at the Grand Opera House. It will have had a very long run, and its splet ders have certainly pleased a great many spectators. To-day, in recognition of the Anniversary, and to aid in the general joy of the whole city, Mr. Fisk will give a Matinée as well as an evening performance. There will also be a Matinée next Saturday. On Monday, the 11th nst., however, the long-promised Ballet Troupe of Madame Kate Lanner will be brought forward, in the ballet of "La Giselic." We are told that this troupe numbers fifty-irine persons, including mechanics and costumers. It appears to be a complete organization, and we do not doubt that it will offer a brilliant enter tainment. Nearly a quarter of a century has passed since a performance of this peculiar character was last seen in New-York. The Vienness children danced and acted, in 1840, at the Park Theater, Madame Lanner's Troupe contains, we learn, ten premier dancers, eighteen coryphees, and a corps of pantomimists, beside plished male dancers, and all needful auxiliaries. Tha